

FROM

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February 8, 2002

### FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

Please deliver the following pages to:

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Sender's Name: Angela K. Dallas

Special Instructions: Attachment to personal interview summary, as requested by Examiner

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## IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In Re the Application of: BARCLAY ) Group Art Unit: 1651

Serial No.: 09/461,663 )

Examiner: D. Ware

Filed: December 14, 1999 )

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS  
RELATED TO PERSONAL INTERVIEW  
OF FEBRUARY 5, 2002

Atty. File No.: 2997-1-3-1-4 )

For: "A METHOD FOR REDUCING )  
CORROSION IN A FERMENTOR")  
(as amended) )

Supplementary to the personal interview between Angela Dallas, Examiner Ware and Examiner Naff on February 5, 2002, I have the following comments in response to the Examiners' query regarding the saline environments.

Microorganisms from a saline environment, as recited in the instant claims, can be obtained from saline habitats which preferably undergo a wide range of temperature and salinity variation, and which include: marine tide pools, estuaries and inland saline ponds, springs, playas and lakes. Such saline environments and specific examples of such collection sites are described in U.S. Patent No. 5,130,242, at column 6, line 55 to column 7, line 5. U.S. Patent No. 5,130,242 was incorporated by reference into the instant application in its entirety, as indicated in the original application and in the Preliminary Amendment filed with the application. Therefore, the present application describes in detail what is meant by a saline environment from which the recited microorganisms can be obtained. Further, attached hereto is an excerpt from Reid, Ecology of Inland Waters and Estuaries, Reinhold Publishing Corporation, New York, 1961, page 204, which shows that the meaning of salinity with regard to saline environments/habitats was known in the art at the time of the present invention. Specifically, the Examiner is directed to the first two sentences from the first full paragraph of page 204 of Reid which states:

"The salinity of open seas generally ranges between about 33 and 38‰, with the average being near 35 ‰. Since the average salinity of soft fresh water is 0.065 ‰, and of hard fresh water 0.30 ‰, it is apparent that high estuarine salinities are derived almost wholly from sea water..."

FROM

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Respectfully submitted,

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BARCLAY

~~LA DOCHY~~

# ECOLOGY OF INLAND WATERS AND ESTUARIES

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FROM

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Chlorinity is rather easily and accurately measured by silver nitrate titration, using potassium chromate as an indicator. Salinity can be determined by electrical conductivity, and from measurements of density obtained by the use of hydrometers.

The salinity of open seas generally ranges between about 33 and 38‰, with the average being near 35‰. Since the average salinity of soft fresh water is 0.065‰ and of hard fresh water 0.30‰, it is apparent that high estuarine salinities are derived almost wholly from sea water, while the diluting effect of the influent serves to reduce the concentration of dissolved salts. In general, the proportion of dissolved salts in estuaries resembles that of sea water, while the total concentration is variable along the axis of the estuary. In some instances, however, the concentration of inflowing fresh waters may be such as to modify the normal ionic relationships in estuaries. Where this occurs the result is usually an increase in the ratios of carbonate and sulfate to chloride, and of calcium to sodium over those of average sea water. The momentary salinity may be regarded as a function of the quantity and quality of inflowing and outflowing waters, rainfall, and evaporation. Since these factors may vary with season (in some instances rather drastically), the general structure of the estuary also shifts. Therefore, attempts to fit estuaries into schemes of classification are often difficult. We can, however, recognize that certain estuaries are typically, or on the average, more or less saline than others. For example, the average salinity of the estuary-like Laguna Madre of Texas nearly always exceeds that of sea water. The waters of the James River estuary of Chesapeake Bay, on the other hand, grade from fresh to a salinity of about 17‰ near the mouth. On the basis of salinity characteristics such as mean and range, estuaries can be classified under various systems. One of these, the 1958 "Venice System," classifies marine waters according to certain approximate limits as follows:

ZONE	SALINITY, ‰
Hyperhaline	> 40
Euhaline	40 to 30
Mixohaline	(40) 30 to 0.5
Mixoeuhaline	> 30 but < adjacent euhaline sea
(Mixo-) polyhaline	30 to 18
(Mixo-) mesohaline	18 to 5
(Mixo-) oligohaline	5 to 0.5
Limnetic (fresh water)	< 0.5

According to this scheme the James River would be classified on the basis of salinity range as mixohaline, while its mean salinity of about 10‰ permits a designation of mixo-mesohaline. Laguna Madre would obviously